

ENGINEERING OPERATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES JULY 7, 2005 – 9:00 A.M. UPTRAN CONFERENCE ROOM

Present: L. Tibbits J. Friend J. Polasek

J. W. Reincke M. VanPortFleet J. D. Culp M. Chaput A. Clover C. Bleech

E. Burns

Absent: B. J. O'Brien T. Fudaly

Guests: B. Krom P. Corlett S. Cook

A. Uzcategui D. Calabrese (for T. Fudaly)

OLD BUSINESS

1. Approval of the Minutes of the June 5, 2005, Meeting – L. Tibbits

The minutes of the June 5, 2005, meeting were approved.

2. Recommendation on New Signal Installation – Box Span Option (See June 2, 2005, Meeting Minutes, New Business, Item 2) – J. D. Culp, M. Bott and P. Corlett

The committee approved the use of the box span signal layout as the option of first choice on any trunkline intersection being constructed or modernized. The diagonal span display will be maintained as an option when the box span display cannot be accommodated. The Traffic and Safety Support Area will develop criteria for the statewide practice and establish minimum thresholds for appropriate use.

Use of the box span signal layout will improve intersection safety, support the safety efforts of local agencies, and provide positive contribution to the department's elderly mobility initiatives.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Design-Build Contracting – J. Culp and M. VanPortFleet

The department utilized Design-Build in the late 1990s primarily as a tool to expedite the delivery of an increase to its bridge program to address declining system condition. It is desired to refresh our practice and procedures as it pertains to Design-Build so we can quickly utilize this project delivery technique when appropriate.

It is recommended that the department resume efforts to develop practice and procedures for future design-build contracts through a joint MDOT/industry task force with representatives from Design, Traffic and Safety, Construction and Technology, the regions, FHWA, and industry.

ACTION: John Friend and Jim Culp will contact ACEC and MI-ITA to request participation from them before the next meeting.

2. Sign Support Typical Plan VIII-370E, Steel Cantilever Type J and Sign Support Typical Plan VIII-350E, Drilled Shaft Foundation for Cantilever Type J – A. Uzcategui

It is recommended that EOC approve the use of Sign Support Typical Plan VIII-370E, Steel Cantilever Type J, and Sign Support Typical Plan VIII-350E, Drilled Shaft Foundation for Cantilever Type J. These sign support typical plans are to be used in unique circumstances where a large arm type cantilever sign support is the only variable solution at any given highway location.

ACTION: Recommendation approved.

3. **Pavement Selections – B. Krom**

A. I-69 Reconstruction: CS 25084, JN 60478

The reconstruction alternates considered were: Alternate 1 – a hot mix asphalt (HMA) pavement (Equivalent Uniform Annual Cost [EUAC] \$207,659/directional mile), and Alternate 2 - jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) (EUAC \$167,514/directional mile).

A life cycle cost analysis was performed and Alternate 2 was approved based on having the lowest EUAC. The pavement design and cost analysis are as follows:

11"Jointed Plain Concrete P	Pavement w/15' joint spacing (mainline)
8"Jointed Plain Concrete Pa	avement w/15' joint spacing (shoulders)
6.0"Open-Graded Drainage	Course (mainline & 9" under shoulders)
	Geotextile Separator
24.4"Exi	sting Sand Subbase (average thickness)
6."	Open Graded Underdrain System
17.0"	Total Section Thickness
Present Value Initial Construction Costs	\$966.312/directional mile
Present Value Initial User Costs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Present Value Maintenance Costs	
Equivalent Uniform Annual Cost	\$167,514/directional mile

B. I-69 Reconstruction: CS 25084, JN 56984

The reconstruction alternates considered were: Alternate 1 – HMA pavement (EUAC \$130,974/directional mile), and Alternate 2 – JPCP (EUAC \$117,705/directional mile).

A life cycle cost analysis was performed and Alternate 2 was approved based on having the lowest EUAC. The pavement design and cost analysis are as follows:

11"	Jointed Plain	Concrete F	Pavement w/1	.5' joint	spacing	(mainline)
8"	Jointed Plain	concrete Pa	avement w/13	5' joint s	spacing (shoulders)

	6.0"			
	Present Value Initial Construction Costs \$965,892/directional mile Present Value Initial User Costs \$1,003,282/directional mile Present Value Maintenance Costs \$111,003/directional mile Equivalent Uniform Annual Costs \$117,705/directional mile			
C.	US-12 Westbound Reconstruction: CS 82061, JN 60447			
	The reconstruction alternates considered were: Alternate 1 – HMA pavement (EUAC \$79,754/directional mile), and Alternate 2 – JPCP (EUAC \$96,855/directional mile).			
	A life cycle cost analysis was performed and Alternate 1 was approved based on having the lowest EUAC. The pavement design and cost analysis are as follows:			
	2.0"			
	6" dia			
	Present Value Initial Construction Costs \$868,079/directional mile Present Value Initial User Costs \$285,127/directional mile Present Value Maintenance Costs \$256,267/directional mile Equivalent Uniform Annual Costs \$79,754/directional mile			
D.	M-85 Reconstruction: CS 82211, JN 72409			
	The reconstruction alternates considered were: Alternate 1 – HMA pavement (EUAC \$133,070/directional mile), and Alternate 2 – JPCP (EUAC \$125,678/directional mile).			
	A life cycle cost analysis was performed and Alternate 2 was approved based on having the lowest EUAC. The pavement design and cost analysis are as follows:			
	9"			
	10"Sand Subbase6" diaOpen-Graded Underdrain System25"Total Thickness			

Present Value Initial Construction Costs	
Present Value Initial User Costs	
Present Value Maintenance Costs	\$129,895/directional mile
Equivalent Uniform Annual Costs	\$125.678/directional mile

4. Traffic Signal Mast Arm Poles and Mast Arm – S. Cook

The EOC requested criteria to guide and inform local agencies on associated costs and consequences relating to the use of the three possible AASHTO categories of traffic signal mast arm poles and mast arms. Steve Cook discussed the following three categories and their related importance:

- A. Category I For use at locations with high-speeds and high traffic volumes where a collapse will have a high probability of a collision with a vehicle (designed for infinite life more than 25 years).
- B. Category II Where traffic volume and speed conditions do not fall within the range set for Category I or III.
- C. Category III For use at locations where there are low-speeds and low traffic volumes. Generally, the posted speed limits are equal to or less than 35 mph. ADT do not exceed 10,000 and Average Daily Truck Traffic volumes should not exceed 1,000. Typically on secondary roads or residential areas.

Steve Cook will submit the draft criteria to EOC for review and approval at the September meeting. Criteria should include cost differences between categories for initial installation, as well as inspection and maintenance costs projections for Categories II and II (inspection required once every two years).

(Signed Copy on File at C&T)
André Clover, Acting Secretary
Engineering Operations Committee

AC:kar

G. J. Jeff S. Mortel J. Steele (FHWA) cc: K. Steudle D. Jackson R. Brenke (ACEC) W. Tansil G. Bukoski (MITA) L. Hank D. Wresinski R. J. Risser, Jr. (MCPA) **EOC Members Region Engineers** C. Libiran D. Hollingsworth (MCA) TSC Managers R. J. Lippert, Jr. J. Becsey (APAM) Assoc. Region Engineers T. L. Nelson M. Newman (MAA) T. Kratofil T. Phillips C. Mills (MPA) M. DeLong K. Peters J. Murner (MRPA) B. Kohrman J. Ingle G. Naeyaert (ATSSA) J. Shinn C&T Staff